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HONORARY DEGREE CONFERRED UPON PROFESSOR BARNARD.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Professor BARNARD by the VANDERBILT University of Nashville, Tennessee, in March, 1893. He had previously received (1889) the honorary degree of M. A. from the University of the Pacific, San José. E. S. H.

GRADUATE-SCHOOL OF ASTRONOMY AT MT. HAMILTON, 1893.

The following named persons will be with us during a part or the whole of the Academic year. We shall be obliged to decline to receive any others, on account of a lack of suitable quarters:

S. J. CUNNINGHAM, Sc. D., Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania	*Special.*
WILLIAM J. HUSSEY, B. S., C. E., Assistant Professor of Astronomy, STANFORD University, California	*Special.*
A. O. LEUSCHNER,* B. A., Instructor of Astronomy in the University of California, Berkeley	*Cand. Phil.*
HENRY S. PRITCHETT, M. A., Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri	*Special.*
HERMAN D. STEARNS, B. A., Instructor in Physics in the STANFORD University, California	*Special.*
SIDNEY D. TOWNLEY, B. S., M. S., HEARST Fellow in Astronomy	*Cand. Phil.*

E. S. H.

ALPHABETICAL INDEXES TO SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Theoretically, the proper way to look upon a special scientific library is to regard it as a single book; and to prepare a single index within which all information contained in the entire library is referred to. This has been done for several American libraries (notably in that of the Surgeon-General's office in Washington—where the index so far as printed takes XII large quartos, and refers to no less than 104,000 books and 159,000 pamphlets). In general such an index cannot be prepared on account of the time and labor involved. Wherever a special collection is distributed by subjects on numbered shelves or in numbered cases or drawers, it is exceedingly convenient to have a brief finding-index, alphabetically arranged. And this is true whether the library is a small one of a few hundred books, or a large one of many thousands. Such an index has been prepared for use with the Lick Observatory Library, and is printed here because it may be useful to some of our members, and in the arrangement of the Library of the Society. E. S. H.

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*Continuing his work at Berkeley.

ALPHABETICAL FINDING-INDEX OF ASTRONOMY.

Aberration.
Asteroids. (Ephemerides of)
" (In general)
Astronomical Bibliography.
" Biography.
" Constants.
" Instruments. (Descriptions)
" (Price-lists)
" " (Theory of)
" Tables.
Astronomy. (History of)
" (Practical)
" (Spherical)
" (Theoretical)
Auroras.
Bibliography.
Binary Stars. (In general)
" " (Orbits of)
Biography.
Book Catalogues.
California. (Statistics of)
Catalogues of Books.
" Colleges.
" Instruments.
" Stars.
Charts of Stars.
" " Harbors. (*See* Geography)
Chemistry.
Chronology.
Clusters of Stars. (Drawings of)
" " (Photographs of)
College Catalogues.
Colored Stars.
Comets. (Drawings of)
" (In general)
" (Orbits of)
" (Photographs of)
" (Spectra of)
Constants of Astronomy.
Construction of the Heavens.
Cosmology.
Description of Instruments.
" Observatories.
Double Stars.
Drawings of Comets.
" Moon.
" Nebulæ.
" Planets.
" Star-Clusters.
" Sun (and Spots)
Earthquakes.
Eclipses of the Moon.
" " Sun.
Electricity.
Ephemerides of Asteroids.
" Planets.
" Satellites.
" Stars.
" Sun.
Fixed Stars. (*See* Stars)
Geodesy.
Geographical Positions.
" Latitudes and Longitudes.
" Maps.
Geography.
Geology.
Gravity (and Variations of).
Heat.
History of Astronomy.
" Lick Observatory.
" Mathematics.
" Physics.
Instruments. (Description of)
" (Price-lists of)
" (Theory of)
Latitudes.
Lick Observatory. (History of)
Logarithmic Tables.
Longitudes.
Lunar. (*See* Moon)

Magnetism.
Maps and Charts. (Stars)
Maps. (Geographical)
Maps of Moon.
" Stars.
Mathematical Tables.
Mathematics.
" (History of)
Mechanics.
Meteorology. (Observations)
" (Theory of)
Meteors.
Metrology.
Milky Way.
Miscellaneous.
Miscellaneous Astronomical Obs.
" Pubs. of Societies.
Moon. (Drawings of)
" (Eclipses of)
" (In general)
" (Maps of)
" (Photographs of)
Motion of the Solar System.
Nebulæ. (Drawings of)
" (In general)
" (Photographs of)
Nebular Hypothesis.
New Stars.
Nutation.
Obliquity.
Observations. (Miscellaneous)
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" (Photographs)
" (Reports of)
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" (Comets)
" (Planets)
Parallax. (In general)
" (Moon)
" (Stars)
" (Sun)
Pendulum Observations.
Personal Equation.
Perturbations.
Photographs. (Clusters)
" (Comets)
" (Moon)
Photographs. (Nebulæ)
" (Planets)
" (Stars)
" (Sun)
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Photometry.
Physics. (History of)
Planets. (Drawings of)
" (In general)
" (Orbits, etc.)
" (Photographs of)
" (Spectra of)
Practical Astronomy.
Precession.
Price Lists. (Books)
" (Instruments)
" (Supplies)
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" " (Sun)
Red Stars.
Refraction.
Reports of Observatories.
Satellites. (Ephemerides of)
" (In general)
Statistics of California.
" United States.
Solar. (*See* Sun)
Sound.
Spectroscopy. (Comets)
" (In general)
" (Planets)
" (Stars)
" (Sun)
Spherical Astronomy.
Stars. (Binary)
" (Catalogues of)
" (Colored)
" (Distribution of)
" (Double)
" (In general)
" (Magnitudes of)
" (Maps of)
" (New)
" (Parallax of)
" (Photographs of)
" (Proper Motion of)
" (Red)
" (Spectra of)
" (Uranometries of)

Stars. (Variable)
Sun. (Drawings of)
“ (Eclipses of)
“ (In general)
“ (Parallax of)
“ (Photographs of)
“ (Proper Motion of)
“ (Spectrum of)
“ (Spots on)
Tables. (Astronomical)
“ (Logarithmic)
“ (Mathematical)
Terrestrial Physics.
Theoretical Astronomy.
Theory of Instruments.
Time Services.
Topography. (Mt. Hamilton)
Transits of Mercury and Venus.
United States. (Statistics of)
University of California.
Uranometries.
Variable Stars.
Variations of Latitude.
“ the Vertical.
Zodiacal Light.
Zone Catalogues.
“ Observations.

THE NEW MOUNTING FOR THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY TELESCOPE.

The new mounting for the 26-inch telescope of the Naval Observatory at Washington has recently been completed by WARNER & SWASEY of Cleveland, Ohio. The old mounting was built no longer ago than 1870, at a cost of $20,000, by ALVAN CLARK & SONS, but such a revolution has been wrought in appliances and mechanism for handling large telescopes since then, that it was necessary to construct the mounting entirely anew in order to have the telescope in keeping with the other instruments in what is to be the finest national observatory in the world.

The new mounting will weigh thirty tons, about two-thirds of which comes from the cast-iron rectangular supporting pier, in which is built the great clock for driving the telescope in either stellar, solar or lunar time.

The tube is of sheet steel, 38 feet long, 26 inches in diameter at the object glass, 31 at the center and 24 at the point where the eye-piece is placed. The sheets vary in thickness from one-tenth to one-twelfth of an inch, and have been carefully tested, with a view to bearing all the strain put upon them and maintaining a perfect tube. There is no ornamentation, by polishing or otherwise, except plain black paint. The weight of the tube is 2,000 pounds.

The telescope is equipped for photographic and spectroscopic work and is very complete in all its appliances. One observer will be able to handle the great instrument easily and quickly. The difficulty met in observing a star when it is low in the